CLOSED SHELF.

The People's Korea

No. 251 SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1966 (1951年8月22日第三種郵便物認可) ★ Price 15 yen (5 cents)

#356 Jan 10, 1968

DPRK Gov't Stat't Declares "Treaty" Invalid

PYONGYANG, Dec. 21 (KCNA)—The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Dec. 21 issued a statement and once again solemnly declared that the "ROK-Japan Treaty" is null and void, and that the Korean people do not recognize it.

(The summary of the statement on page 5)

Pyongyang City Rally Condemns "Treaty"

PYONGYANG, Dec. 19 (KCNA)—A Pyongyang city mass rally to denounce the "ROK-Japan Treaty" was held on Dec. 18 with a large number of working people, youths and students participating in.

The attendants at the meeting unanimously expressed strong wrath and indignation against the exchange of ratification documents of the "ROK-Japan Treaty" in Seoul on Dec. 18, shouting: "Frustrate treacherous and criminal 'ROK-Japan Treaty'!" "Crush reinvasion plot of Japanese militarism!" and "Drive out Yankees from the southern part of the country!"

Li Keuk Ro, Presidium Member of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front, was the first to address the meeting.

Noting that the "ROK-Japan Treaty" is a direct product of the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war against the Far East and Asia, he said:

By knocking together the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the Japanese militarists the U.S. imperialists are going to shore up their tottering colonial rule in South Korea, frame up a "NEATO" and drive out the Japanese militarists as a shock-brigade in their aggression on Asia.

He condemned the Pak Jung Hi clique for trying to prolong its remaining days by trading off the country and nation, feeding on the aggressive policies of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists.

Saying that U.S. imperialism is the direct wirepuller of the "ROK-Japan Treaty," the speaker stressed:

The South Korean people must liquidate the fascist colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and its stooges and establish a genuine democratic, independent regime representing the interests of the people of all strata.

Presidium Member Li Keuk Ro was followed by Li Jong Soo, Vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea; Li Soon Joon, Vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People; and many others.

Congratulations to New Year 1966!

Premier Kim Il Sung participating in a children's get-together to greet the New Year day and responding to their warmest welcome with his face beaming with a smile

With Best Wishes For A Happy New Year

Han Duk Su, Chairman of Central Standing Committee of General Association of Korean Residents in Japan

Dear friends !

The first morning of 1966 has just dawned—the New Year in which the struggle for world peace and happiness will be crowned with new victory.

Ushering in 1966, the New Year of victory and glory, I, in the name of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), 600,000 Korean compatriots in Japan and in my own, extend warmest congratulations of the New Year to the readers of the PEOPLE'S KOREA and, through them, the peace-loving people of the world.

Last year, the entire Korean people, rallied rock-firm around the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, made continuous innovation and continuous advances, putting spurs to the running Chullima and scored great successes in the struggle for socialist construction and independent, peaceful unification of the country.

The people in the northern half of the Republic, upholding the banner of self-reliance, achieved fresh brilliant results in the struggle to conquer the targets of the Seven-Year Plan, thoroughly carrying out the ten-point task put forward by the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party.

Thus, the heavy and light industries of our country made great strides and signal achievements were won also in the struggle to put into practice the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," the great programme for the construction of the rural economy.

Not only that, the brilliant advances were made in the efforts to expand and consolidate relations with foreign countries.

Among others, Premier Kim Il Sung's visit to Indonesia, the visits to Korea of Premier Kosygin of the Soviet Union; Prince Sihanouk, the Head of State of Cambodia; President Massamba Debat of the Congo (B); Mme. Andree Toure, the wife of the President of Guinea; Second Vice-president R.M. Kawawa of Tanzania, and the mutual travel and friendship visits of party and state leaders and the Asia Football GANEFO held in Pyongyang further cemented militant friendship and unity and cooperative relations between Korea and many countries of Asia, Africa,

and Latin America, thereby making a great contribution toward developing the joint struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and colonialism.

In this way, the might of our fatherland has been further strengthened politically and economically; the international prestige of the DPRK ever more heightened and the people's living more enriched than ever before.

In 1965, the South Korean patriotic youth and students and other people, boundlessly encouraged by the might of the daily prospering and developing Republic, achieved outstanding exploits in the struggle for the freedom and liberation of the people and for independent, peaceful unification of the fatherland, defying ruthless suppression by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the Pak Jung Hi hordes.

The South Korean youth and students and other people waged resolute struggles against the U.S. colonial rule and the treacherous acts of the Pak Jung Hi clique, and in particular, unfolded death-defying struggles to oppose and reject the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty," thus dealing a telling blow to the enemy.

With whatever desperate machinations, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys cannot hold in check the struggle of the South Korean people.

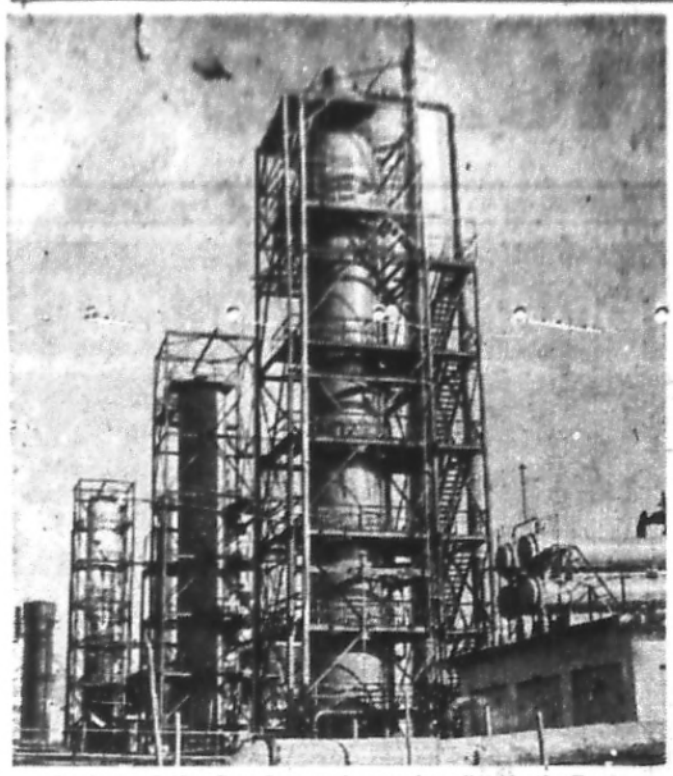
Today, the South Korean people, defying sanguinary suppression, are continuously raising the flames of the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation in demand of national reintegration.

Last year, under the warm care extended by the fatherland, 600,000 Korean compatriots in Japan scored great successes in the patriotic works of CHONGRYUN to promote independent, peaceful unification of the fatherland and to defend their democratic and national rights.

CHONGRYUN launched resolute struggles against the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty" designed to put an obstacle in the way of unification of Korea and cook up an aggressive "Northeast Asia Military Alliance," and made sincere efforts to realize the freedom of Korean citizens in Japan to travel to and from their fatherland, their urgent aspiration and to defend other democratic, national rights. CHONGRYUN made great progress in the work to strengthen international friendship and solidarity with the peace-loving people of the world. Especially, thanks to active cooperation from the people of the world, international support for the patriotic work of CHONGRYUN was enhanced, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of CHONGRYUN.

I heartily hope that the readers of the PEOPLE'S KOREA and the peace-loving people of the world will, in future, too, render unqualified support to the struggle of CHONGRYUN to promote independent, peaceful unification of the fatherland and to defend the democratic, national rights of Korean citizens in Japan and CHONGRYUN will do everything in its power to oppose the U.S. policy of aggression and war and to defend world peace, in firm unity with the peace-loving people of the world.

I wish you good health, happiness and greater success in your work in the New Year.



A view of the Sungheung Ammonium Synthetic Factory. North Korea developed all branches of the chemical industry, including acid, alkali, chemical fertilizer, chemical fibre and synthetic resin.

Workers assembling a 10,000 kva generator. Today, the power industry supplies 96% of the rural areas with electricity.

The North Korean rural economy, protected against floods and droughts, has been producing yearly over five million tons of grain since 1962, attaining self-sufficiency in foodstuff.

As of the end of June last year, the North Korean countryside possessed over 20,000 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p.) or one tractor per 100 hectares.

North Korean workers usher in the New Year with increased production successes. This year, too, they are determined to push ahead socialist construction faster and better by fulfilling the 1961-1967 Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

North Korea Continuing March

GREAT VICTORY

Victoriously ringing out the year 1965 of great development, today, all the Korean people are ringing in the New Year 1966 with brighter hopes for the future and with firmer conviction of fresh victory.

All the Korean people in the North are ushering in the New Year amidst the all-out struggle for socialist construction and for earlier realization of peaceful reintegration of Korea, rallying rock-firm around the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader of the Korean people.

Last year, too, the Korean people in the North scored signal successes in socialist construction by carrying through the 10-point task put forth by the Tenth Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party.

In the field of heavy industry, the coal industry attained the production level envisaged in the 1961-1967 Seven-Year Plan, and more than 200 small- and medium-scale collieries were newly set up.

The machine-building industry fulfilled its yearly production target as early as the end of November last year, registering a sizable 26 per cent increase over the corresponding period of the previous year. Today, the machine-building industry of North Korea is able to produce whatever necessary equipment on its own. During the 1946-1965 period, the machine-building industry grew over 703 times.

Notable development was also registered in the metallurgical industry. Steel turnout as of the end of October last year was 1.5 times that in 1960 when 640,000 tons of steel was produced, and pig and granulated iron output at the end of October was 1.3 times that in 1960 when 870,000 tons of pig and granulated iron was recorded.

Also noticeable was the development of light industry. The amount of circulation of consumer goods in the January-October period showed a 1.3-fold advance over the like period of the previous year and more than 2,500 new consumer goods were turned out in large quantities during the period.

Such brilliant achievements attained by the Korean people were by no means accidental.

The Korean people who had been oppressed for centuries under the feudal exploiting class and Japanese militarist colonial rule were able to fully display their ability and wisdom in building a new people's society after the 1945 Liberation, under the guidance of the genuine Marxist-Leninist Party, the Korean Workers' Party. They are now displaying with continued vigour their indomitable and profound creative power in socialist construction.

Relying on this indomitable strength, the Korean people crushed in the Korean War the aggressive army of the U.S. imperialists, chieftain of world reaction and the main force of aggression and war; relying on this profound creative power, the Korean people turned the backward agricultural country devastated by the U.S. aggressors into an advanced socialist industrial-agricultural country in a short period of 10 years after the 1953 ceasefire.

Today, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is developing, enjoying great national prosperity unprecedented in Korean history.

All the Korean people in the North are now leading a happy and worthy life to their hearts' content in freedom and equality under the people's regime, without any worries about clothing, foodstuff and housing.

All the brilliant successes are the results of the correct and wise leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and the DPRK Government led by Marshal Kim Il Sung, great leader of the Korean people. These fine attainments are a manifestation of the superiority of the socialist system. They are also due to the heroic labour struggle of the Korean people in the North who have carried out the Party and Government policies, displaying creativeness and revolutionary zeal.

Today, The North Korean farmers are leading a happy and cultured life, living in cozy houses. During the 1961-1967 period, 600,000 houses will be built in the rural areas.

The Korean people in the North who are leading a happy and worthy life under the prosperous socialist regime, celebrating the New Year holiday in festive attires

Toward High Peak of Socialism

Today, political, economic and military development of the democratic base in the North has become the source of courage and conviction of victory to the South Korean people in their struggle against the U.S. imperialist colonial rulers and the Pak Jung Hi military fascist regime.

The development and consolidation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is enjoying the trust and praise of the peoples of the socialist countries as a reliable guarantee for the defence of the eastern outpost of the socialist camp, thus playing a big role in the common front against imperialism.

The victory of socialism in North Korea is also encouraging Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their struggle for national liberation and for the consolidation of national independence. They are paying great respects to North Korea's precious experience and are learning many lessons from Korea, praising Korea as a heroic country which defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors, as a model for national liberation struggle and as a model for construction of an independent, national economy.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia, who made a friendship visit to Korea last October, said: "Pyongyang is the symbol of the shining victories of our anti-imperialist Asia...The 'Korean miracle' is not confined to Pyongyang but it is everywhere in the whole of the DPRK:..Cambodia, not being Marxist, is following the example of the DPRK and China."

President Sukarno of the Republic of Indonesia who visited Korea two years ago, said last April in Djakarta: "I could see for myself great construction successes which are enough to amaze all mankind."

NEW PROSPECTS

The Korean people in the North who fulfilled successfully the first half task of the 1961-1967 Seven-Year Plan are now concentrating efforts on honouring the latter half task of the Seven-Year Plan. During the Seven-Year Plan period, North Korea will reach a higher peak of socialism by realizing socialist industrialization, and equipping all domains of the national economy with advanced modern technique and thereby markedly raising the people's living standard.

The 1965-1967 major task of the Seven-Year Plan is to expand heavy industry and improve its technical equipment, and thus to decisively strengthen material and technical foundations of socialism and, at the same time, to better the people's living.

In heavy industry, efforts will be concentrated on increasing its production capacity by strengthening the technical equipment of factories. The machine-building, chemical, metallurgical, fuel and mining industries will be developed further.

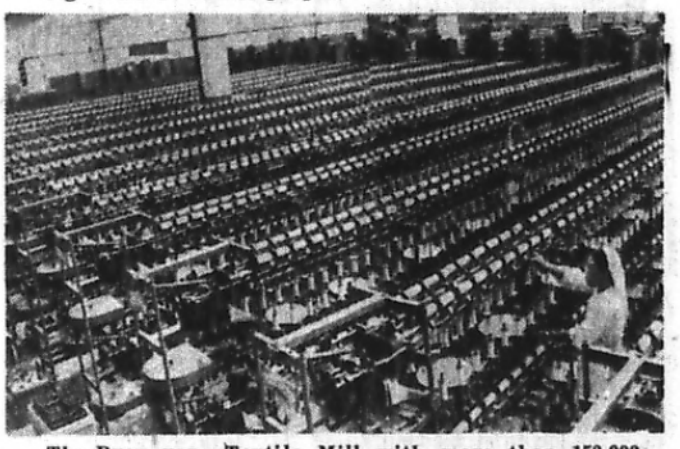
In light industry, stress will be put on expanding the assortment of goods to meet the demand of the people.

The rural economy, while faithfully carrying out the tasks envisaged in the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," will push ahead the technical revolution—mechanization, electrification and chemicalization in particular—in order to further increase grain output. For this purpose, advanced farm methods will be introduced and the two-crops-a-year system will be introduced more extensively.

This will result in improving the people's living conditions. National income in 1967 will show a 2.7-fold growth over 1960 and the real income of the workers, clerical workers and peasants will be doubled during the same period. By the end of 1967, income taxes of workers and clerical workers and taxes in kind of peasants will be completely abolished. By the end of 1967, the amount of retail goods will show a 3.2-fold rise over 1960.

The Korean people will vigorously fight this year, too, to realize the country's peaceful unification by successfully carrying out the Seven-Year Plan, relying on internal forces created in the democratic base in the northern part of Korea.

At present, more than 6,000 kinds of high-quality fabrics are sold at department stores to meet the growing demands of the people.



The Pyongyang Textile Mill with more than 150,000 spindles daily produces over 200,000 metres of textiles.

An inside view of the highly-mechanized Koosung Textile Mill in North Pyungan Province. Today, there are over 2,000 light industrial factories in local areas.

Output of Major Industrial Products

Items	1964 output	Estimated production in 1967	1964 as against 1960	Estimated growth rate in 1967 over 1960
Electricity	12,500 million kwh	17,000 million kwh	1.4 times	2.4 times
Coal	14,400,000 tons	25,000,000 tons	1.3 times	2.4 times
Pig and granulated iron	1,340,000 tons	2,300,000 tons	1.6 times	2.7 times
Steel	1,130,000 tons	2,300,000 tons	1.7 times	3.6 times
Chemical fertilizer	750,000 tons	1,700,000 tons	1.3 times	3.0 times
Cement	2,600,000 tons	4,300,000 tons	1.2 times	1.9 times

Production Targets of Seven-Year Plan

Items	Estimated output in 1967	Estimated increase rate in 1967 over 1960
Textiles	500 million metres	2.6 times
Grain	6,600,000 tons	1.7 times
Meat	350,000 tons	3.9 times
Milk	110,000 tons	9.5 times
Eggs	800 million eggs	6.4 times

Large and beautiful residential buildings are constructed more and more in Pyongyang. During the 1961-1967 period, houses for 600,000 families will be built in the urban areas.

Aspirations for National Unification Surging in S. Korea

University students marching through downtown in Seoul in a demonstration against the "ROK-Japan Talks," shouting: "We oppose the puppet regime's 'humiliating diplomacy toward Japan!'"

PENT up for many years in the hearts of South Korean people, the desire for national unification finally burst into loud voices in the April 19 Popular Uprising of 1960, when people shouted "a new regime for us!" and "unification is the only way out!"

Since then, these patriotic voices had been swelling in a daily higher wave until in April of 1961, South Korean students and youths were ready to meet with their North Korean brothers at Panmunjom as a first step toward realizing interchange between the two parts of the divided Korea. South Korean students and youths raised slogans: "Let's go to the North and let our brothers in the North come to the South!" and North Korean students and youths lost no time in responding to this call. Then, representatives to sit at the table of this proposed meeting of South-North contact were elected in both South and North Korea. However, this planned South-North meeting failed to be realized because of unconditional suppression by the Pak Jung Hi fascist military "government." Despite the strengthened suppression, however, by the puppet regime thereafter, the South Korean people's aspirations for independent unification of their country were steadily gaining strength, though they were no longer able to voice their desire openly.

Aspirations among the South Korean people for a unified Korea were again swelling to the surface before and after the June 3 Uprising of 1964 in which they rose up to oppose the criminal "ROK-Japan Talks," denouncing their "rulers" for their utter lack of measures on the unification question, and for their dictatorship aimed at consolidating Korea's division.

The daily mounting aspirations for unification reached a climax on August 15 of last year, the day of the 20th anniversary of Korea's liberation, when the majority of the South Korean press and publications were filled with feature articles dealing with this long-cherished national desire. Some of these articles were particularly worthy of note for their demand for immediate abrogation of the "Treaty" signed between South Korea and Japan as well as for their pungent criticism of the U.S. policy toward South Korea.

In his article entitled "Is the debate on unification taboo?" which was carried by the August issue, 1965, of the "Chungmaik," a South Korean monthly, the writer (who was a reporter of Kyunghyang Shinmoon, a South Korean daily newspaper) demanded free discussion of the unification question, calling for the need to build up an independent national footing for solving this national task by refusing to depend on foreign forces. This article was intended to sprinkle cold water over the face of traitor Pak Jung Hi and over his much-vaunted programs for unification: unification by "conquering North Korean communists" or that through a "U.N.-supervised election." Similar articles also appeared in the August and September special issues of the "Sasangge" and in the September issue of the "Shindong-a," both influential South Korean monthly magazines, and in many other publications.

Printed in Chunnam Ilbo, a South Korean daily, a poem, "Gateway to Unification, Open!" moved its readers by the heart-breaking strain that runs through the poem.

The poem opens with these lines:

"...Finally in this New Year,
Ah! just in this year of 1965
Come to us, Unification!
Gateway to Unification, Open!"

DURING last year, some organizations were formed in South Korea to work to put an end to the national split. Two of these were the "Jagang Association" organized by university professors, lawyers and journalists in October of last year and the "Association of the Hankook (ROK) Old Boys and Youths" organized at the close of last year.

The two factors—strengthened colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and South Korea's subjugation to the U.S., which was becoming even stronger, made South Korean people's demand for unification become unprecedentedly stronger.

Growing disappointment at and utter loss of confidence in the traitorous Pak Jung Hi regime also developed further the people's movement for national unification. The most important cause of the upsurge of the "unification movement" was the fact that during last year, more and more of the South Korean people realized the correctness of the unification program made public on many occasions by the Korean Workers' Party and recognized the superiority of the socialist system in North Korea.

To accomplish national unification, the DPRK's consistent stand is that the Korean question must be solved by the Korean people themselves, independently, in a peaceful way and on the basis of democracy, without any foreign interference.

It must be noted that people's aspirations for national unification mounted rapidly higher in the course of the development of struggles to scrap the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty," one of whose main objectives was clearly to obstruct peaceful unification of Korea.

Since the unification of Korea is the unanimous aspiration of the 30 million Korean people and is a question that affects the interests of all of them, the people's struggles are sure to develop with continued vigor until this question is solved finally.

O, My Fatherland

Neither at night nor in dream
Can I sleep any longer
I cannot believe
I was treading this soil in the daytime

What a rod of tortuous destiny
Are you bearing,
O, my fatherland,
That, fluttering high in yonder azure,
Your flag is thus left, this day, too,
To the mercy of some wicked stranger
To be pulled down?

Whither shall you go drifting,
O, my fatherland?

Now, stretching before us,
This land is ours and no one else's any longer
Our fields, found again, are smiling with spring sunshine,
And yet, we know not why
Our hearts are still heavy with a lump unresolved.

Whither shall you go drifting,
O, my fatherland?

.....

O, my fatherland,
Don't the sounds frighten you out of sleep
That come from the military boots,
Which, rending the air of this calm night,
Pass down the village road
Where there is neither war nor enemy?

.....

And doesn't it make you angry,
O, my fatherland,
When a man, as though he is your lord,
Gives us a blatant order, "Obey me,"
And treat us like criminals which we are not,
Like those who have no right to say, hear and to see?

O, my fatherland,
You need not suffer any longer,
Need not keep your eyes closed,
This earth, that blue sky,
All is ours;
All that belongs to us
We must touch with our own hands,
Even that grass trodden underfoot;
We must treat tenderly what is ours,
And nothing is there in this country
That is not part and parcel of ourselves.

(Picked up from South Korean publication)

DPRK Gov't Issues Statement; Once Again Declares "ROK-Japan Pact" Invalid

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea once again solemnly declared on Dec. 21 that the "ROK-Japan Treaty" is invalid, and that the Korean people do not recognize it.

The Korean people reserve the reparation claim against the Japanese authorities and other rights. They will certainly exercise these lawful rights any time in the future, and the Japanese Government can not avert the legal obligation it assumes before the Korean people.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea declared this in a statement issued on Dec. 21 in connection with the fact that the Sato Government and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, under the instigation of U.S. imperialism, exchanged the "ratification instruments of the ROK-Japan Treaty" and announced the start of "normalization of ROK-Japan relations."

The statement stresses:

The Korean people resolutely denounce the criminal machinations of the U.S imperialists and the Japanese militarists who pushed ahead with the exchange of "ratification instruments of the ROK-Japan Treaty" in defiance of the staunch opposition of the Korean and Japanese peoples, and severely condemn the Pak Jung Hi clique who are serving the aggressive policy of U.S. and Japanese imperialism, selling away the country and nation.

The "ROK-Japan Treaty" is, in fact, an aggressive military pact illegally contrived by U.S. imperialism for driving out the Japanese militarists again for aggression on Asia, a country-selling document handing over the sovereignty and national interests of the Korean people to the Japanese militarists and is the "second 1905 Protectorate Treaty."

And it is a fraudulent document devoid of any legal ground, concocted by the Sato Government of Japan and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique through deception and fraud, through force, and in a fascist manner.

The statement condemns the U.S. imperialists who seek through the "ROK-Japan Compact" to maintain their tottering colonial ruling system in South Korea and Asia, frame up an aggressive "Northeast Asia Military Alliance" and put up the revived Japanese militarists as a "shock brigade" in their aggression on Asia.

The statement also denounces the expansion scheme of the Japanese militarist forces who have not only become a dangerous source of war menacing peace in Asia and the world but openly joined in the aggressive acts against the Korean, Vietnamese and other Asian peoples in accordance with the aggressive plan of U.S. imperialism to "make Asians fight Asians."

Warning the Japanese militarists to draw a lesson from the past judgement of history, the statement demands the Japanese Government abrogate the "ROK-Japan Treaty" which runs counter to the general interests of the Korean and Japanese peoples and endangers peace in Asia and the world.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people, closely united with the world peace-loving people, including the Japanese people will fight resolutely to the end to scrap the aggressive "ROK-Japan Treaty," frustrate the maneuvers of the Japanese militarists who have embarked upon the road of reinvasion of Asia with the backing of U.S. imperialism, drive U.S. imperialism out of South Korea and realize the self-dependent unification of the fatherland, the statement emphasizes.

CHONGRYUN Publishes Statement; "Treaty" Null & Void

A scene of the Central Meeting of Koreans in Japan Opposing the Criminal and Aggressive "ROK-Japan Treaty" held on Dec. 18 at the Hibiya Public Hall

The 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan are condemning with burning indignation the farce of exchanging the "ratification instruments of the ROK-Japan Treaty" which took place in Seoul on Dec. 18 between the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Japanese militarists at the biddings of U.S. imperialism.

In this connection, the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) issued a statement on Dec. 18, saying that the Korean people will never recognize the treacherous and aggressive "ROK-Japan Treaty" and that they declare it null and void.

The statement said:

The Pak Jung Hi clique and the Japanese Government concluded the "ROK-Japan Treaty" and exchanged the "ratification instruments" in an open challenge to the Korean and Japanese peoples and the peace-loving people the world over.

It was absolutely illegal and unjustifiable for the Japanese Government unilaterally to handle, with a handful of the South Korean puppet, important questions pertaining to the interests of the entire Korean people.

The "Treaty" and "Agreements" the Japanese Government has concluded with the Pak Jung Hi clique are fraudulent documents which bind none of the Korean people.

No questions on Korea can ever be solved without negotiations with the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the genuine power of the Korean people, stressed the statement.

The statement strongly demanded that the illegal and unwarranted "ROK-Japan Treaty" be abrogated without delay.

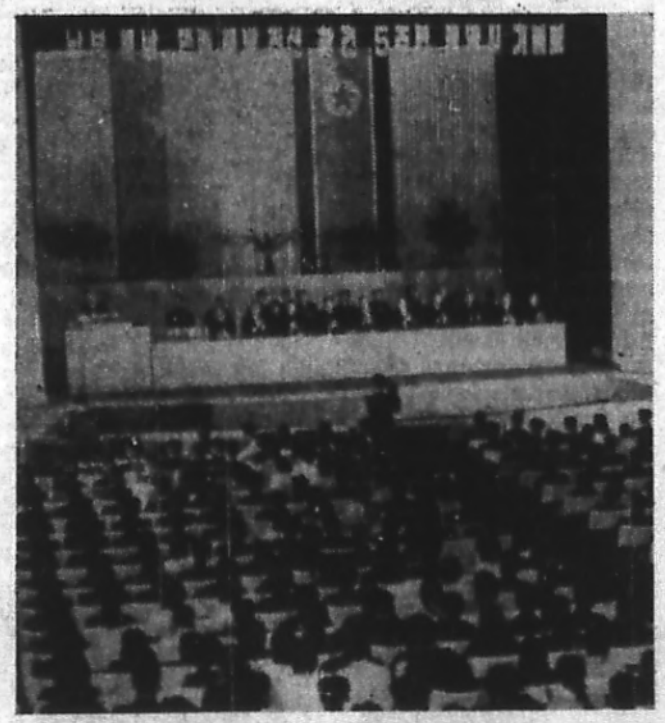
On the same day, a central meeting of Koreans in Japan opposing the treacherous and aggressive "ROK-Japan Treaty" was held at the Hibiya Public Hall, Tokyo, with the attendance of over 3,500 representatives of compatriots in Japan.

5th Founding Anniversary of S. Vietnam Nat'l Liberation Front Marked in Pyongyang

PYONGYANG, Dec. 20 (KCNA)—A Pyongyang city meeting marking the fifth anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation was held on the evening of Dec. 20 at the Moranbong Theatre in Pyongyang.

The meeting was attended by a large number of working people, youth, students and servicemen of the People's Army.

Invited there were staff members of the Vietnamese Embassy, Vietnamese students studying in Pyongyang and Vietnamese guests in our country as well as diplomatic representatives and military attaches of foreign embassies in the city.



A Pyongyang city meeting marking the fifth anniversary of the founding of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation was held on Dec. 20 at the Moranbong Theatre in Pyongyang.

Amid the playing of the welcome music the platform was taken by Party and Government leaders such as Li Hyo Soon, Kim Kwang Hyup, Vice-chairmen of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and Li Joo Yun, Vice-premier of the DPRK Cabinet; Kang Ryang Wook, Chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Democratic Party; Pak Shin Duk, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Religious Chungwoo Party; Suh Chul, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Kang Hi Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee; Li Keuk Ro, Member of the Central Committee of the Korean Committee for Supporting the South Vietnamese People's Struggle and Presidium Member of the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front; and other functionaries of the Government organs and cadres of the People's Army.

Hoang Muoi, Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Vietnamese Embassy in Pyongyang, was also in the platform party.

At the meeting Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Committee for Supporting the South Vietnamese People's Struggle, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity and Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, made a report.

Following the report, Hoang Muoi, Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim of the Vietnamese Embassy in Pyongyang, delivered a speech.

S. Koreans Rise Up Against ROK-Japan Tie-up

Seoul citizens held on Dec. 18 a demonstration in central districts of Seoul against the tie-up of South Korea and Japan when a ceremony was taking place for the exchange of the "ratification instruments of the ROK-Japan Agreements," press reports from South Korea said.

The demonstration was preceded by all-night sit-down struggle against the exchange of the "ratification instruments."

The demonstrators marched to the puppet Central Government Building, carrying streamers reading "We oppose the exchange of the ratification instruments of the ROK-Japan Agreements!" and shouting slogans: "Treacherous agreements are null and void!" and "Shiina, go home!."

Earlier, on Dec. 17 the South Korean people of all strata rose up against the exchange of "ratification instruments of the ROK-Japan Treaty" between the Japanese reactionary elements and the Pak Jung Hi clique with the blessing of U.S. imperialism.

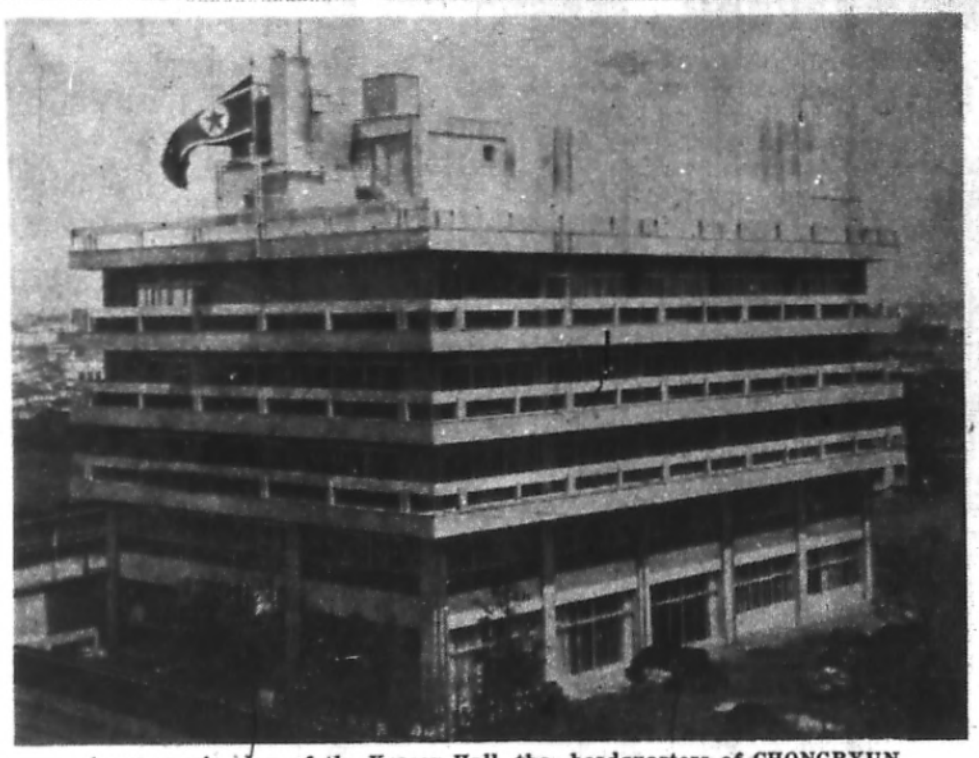
An indignation meeting sponsored by a South Korean struggle committee was held that day in Seoul with a large attendance of the people. The attendants unanimously condemned the exchange of the "ROK-Japan Treaty."

Statements Issued

The "National Council for Defence of the Country" which is organized with personages of various circles opposing the treachery of the Pak Jung Hi clique held an executive committee meeting on Dec.17. It issued a statement manifesting the determination to keep up the struggle against the treacherous "ROK-Japan Treaty," a report from Seoul said.

Also that day, 18 personnels who have been chairmen of students' council of South Korean universities or leaders of patriotic organizations at the time of the April Uprising which overthrew the Syngman Rhee dictatorial regime held a meeting in Seoul and issued a statement against the exchange of the "ratification instruments" of the criminal "South Korea-Japan Agreements," press reports from Seoul said.

CHONGRYUN Looks Forward to Fresh Success in 1966



A panoramic view of the Korean Hall, the headquarters of CHONGRYUN

Today, 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan, looking back with pride upon better results achieved last year in the work of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), greet 1966, the year of glory and victory.

They have ushered in 1966, firmly resolved to score greater successes in the New Year.

Last year, boundlessly encouraged by a warm helping hand extended by the fatherland, they registered signal achievements in the struggle to promote independent, peaceful unification of the country and to defend their democratic and national rights.

CHONGRYUN made great strides in the work to deepen international friendship and unity with the Japanese people and the peace loving people of the world and consolidate militant solidarity with them in joint struggles for world peace and against U.S.-led imperialism.

Ensuring successes obtained last year, CHONGRYUN and Korean citizens in Japan will courageously advance toward fresh victory in the New Year.

CHONGRYUN will, in the New Year, too, launch a more resolute struggle against U.S. imperialism, strengthening national unity among Koreans in Japan for the purpose of promoting independent, peaceful unification of the country.

Upholding the just and reasonable proposal of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic for independent, peaceful unification of the country, the proposal for accomplishing unification of Korea by the Korean people themselves independently, peacefully and on a democratic basis, CHONGRYUN will do everything in its power to draw near the day when unification of Korea will be realized. It will bring the proposal for Korean unification across to the peoples of Japan and of the world, thoroughly lay bare the U.S. policy of aggression on South Korea as well as the treacherous acts of the Pak Jung Hi clique, its faithful running dog, and firmly back the patriotic struggle of the South Korean people who are valiantly unfolding the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation, strongly calling for unification of the country.

CHONGRYUN will put up a staunch struggle to nullify the "ROK-Japan Treaty" aimed to perpetuate the division of Korea and spawn up an aggressive "Northeast Asia Militaty Alliance" under the orders of U.S. imperialism and will fight against the schemes of the Japanese militarists to stage their comeback to South Korea in a desperate attempt to swallow up the whole of Korea.

CHONGRYUN will strive to defend the democratic and national rights of Korean citizens in Japan.

Defying all kinds of suppression and persecution by the U.S. and Japanese reactionary circles, CHONGRYUN will protect the human rights and the right to existence of Korean citizens in Japan and develop their national and democratic education. It will exert its utmost to bring to fruition the freedom of Korean citizens in Japan to travel to and from their homeland, their long-cherished aspiration.

On the basis of the peaceful foreign policy of the DPRK, CHONGRYUN will make sincere efforts to expand and strengthen its activities toward foreign countries.

It will further cement international friendship and unity with the Japanese people and the peace-loving people of the world, strengthen by all means and ways international ties with them in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and extend active support and encouragement to the just struggle of the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Workers of a CHONGRYUN branch office greeting the year 1966 with firm resolve to do more in their patriotic work in the New Year

The New Year brings special joy to returnees from Japan. Photo shows family members, who were repatriated to the DPRK, filled with the joy of New Year's Day that they never tasted before

Korean hopefuls in Japan greeting the New Year with lovely smiles over their faces filled with gratitude for the warm care extended by their home country and their respected and beloved Premier Kim Il Sung

Students of Korean University in Japan enjoying worthy life in their campus

Korean women in Japan engaged in hand-embroidering to acquire rich culture worthy of the citizens of the DPRK, at a get-together at an adults school

The People's Korea
Published every Wednesday by Chosun Shinbosa
Office 5, Tsukudo Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan
Anyone is free to reproduce any articles or stories in the People's Korea